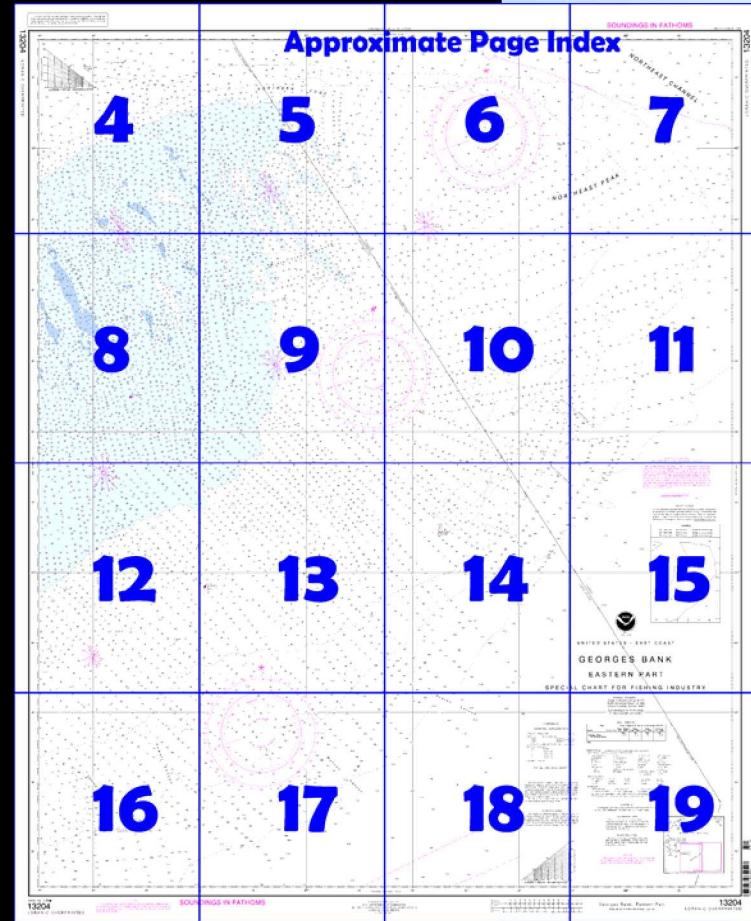
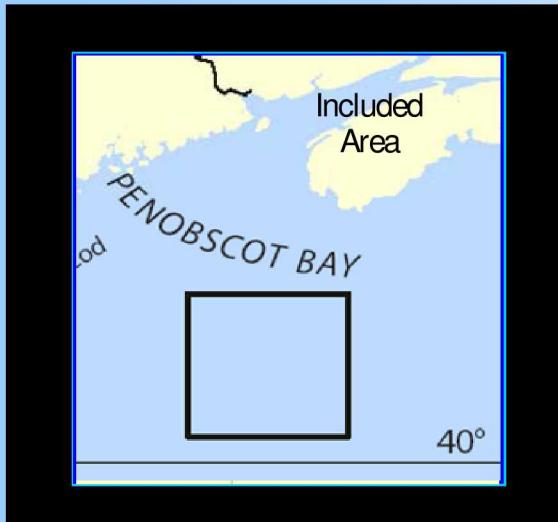


BookletChartTM

Georges Bank - Eastern Part

(NOAA Chart 13204)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

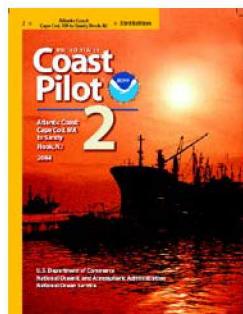
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 3 excerpts]

(84) **Georges Bank** is an extensive bank with depths of less than 50 fathoms, extending for over 150 miles northeastward from the offshore end of Nantucket Shoals.

(86) On the southeast side of the bank, outside the 20-fathom curve, the water deepens gradually and with such regularity that soundings would be of considerable value in approaching the bank. On the northwest side the water deepens more rapidly.

(88) The two principal dangers on Georges Bank are Georges Shoal and Cultivator Shoal, which are near the center of the danger area. Around these shoals the sea breaks in depths of 10 fathoms during heavy weather, and the locality should be avoided by deep-draft vessels.

(89) **Georges Shoal** is a ridge about 13 miles long on which are several shallow depths of 1½ to 3 fathoms.

(131) The names of some of the most important submarine canyons are shown on the charts. The longitude following the name is approximate and only given to assist in locating the feature on the chart. **Corsair Canyon**, 66°10'W., on the eastern side of Georges Bank, has a northwesterly trend. On the southern side and toward the western end of Georges Bank, having a northerly trend, are **Lydonia Canyon**, 67°40'W.; **Gilbert Canyon**, 67°50'W.; **Oceanographer Canyon**, 68°05'W.; and **Welker Canyon**, 68°30'W. Southeastward and southward of Nantucket Shoals, having a northerly trend, are **Hydrographer Canyon**, 69°00'W.; **Veatch Canyon**, 69°35'W.; and **Atlantis Canyon**, 70°15'W. **Block Canyon**, 71°20'W., is south-southeasterly of Block Island Sound and has a north-northwesterly trend. **Hudson Canyon**, 72°20'W., extends northwestward to the mouth of the Hudson River. The inshore section of this canyon is called **Mud Gorge**.

(144) Vessels equipped with echo sounding devices and following the 100-fathom curve along the south side of Georges Bank can frequently verify their position when crossing the several submarine gorges or canyons.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

I

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz.

PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL

5930 59,300 Microseconds

9960 99,600 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M Master

W Secondary

X Secondary

Y Secondary

Z Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9960-W

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the $\frac{1}{4}$ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

The use of rates 5930-X and 5930-Y provides the most accurate positioning on Georges Bank.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been bandied in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean High Water	Mean Higher Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Georges Shoal (41°42'N/67°46'W)	feet 4.5	feet 4.3	feet 0.1	feet -2.5	

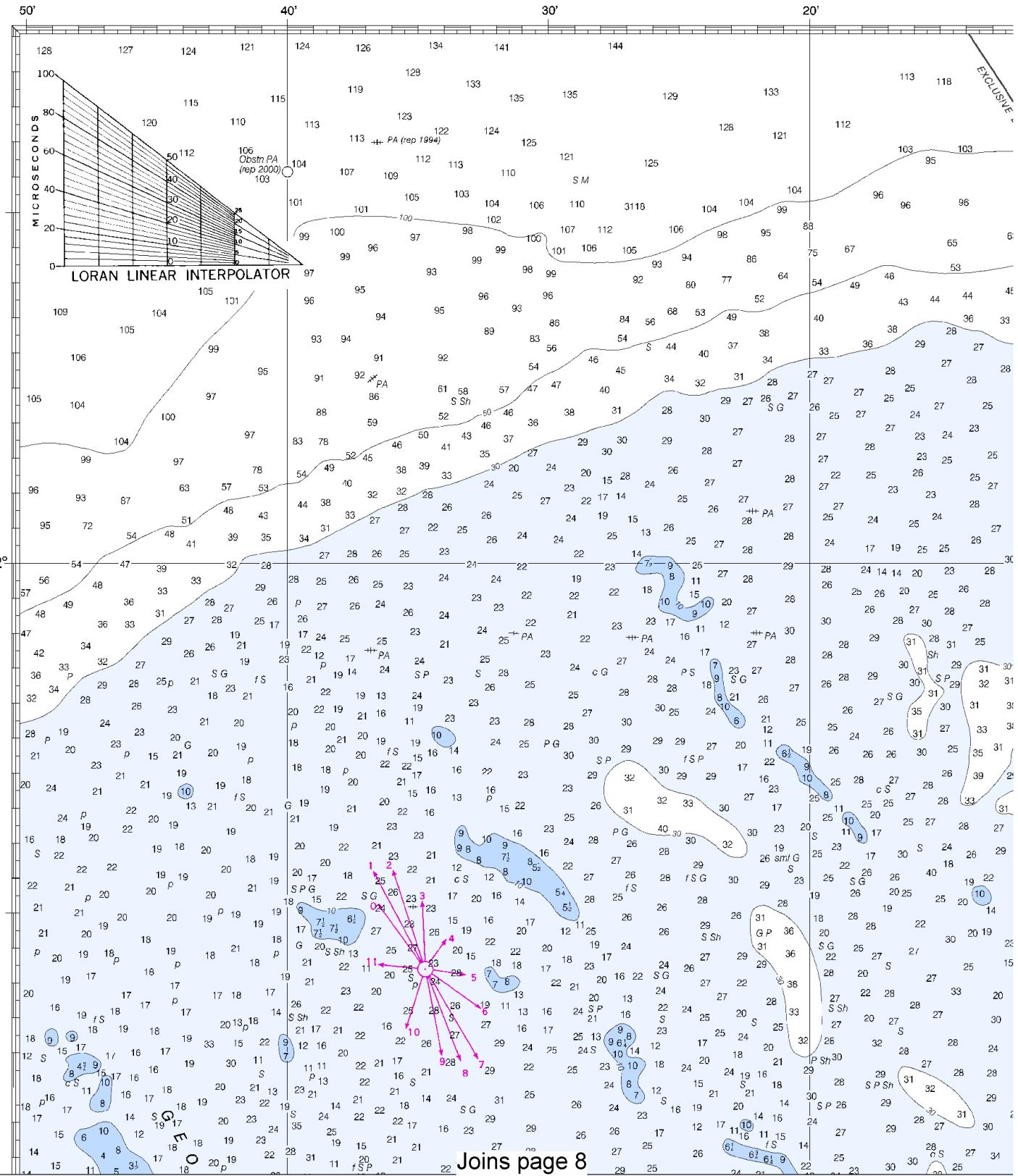
(799)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (NCS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

13204

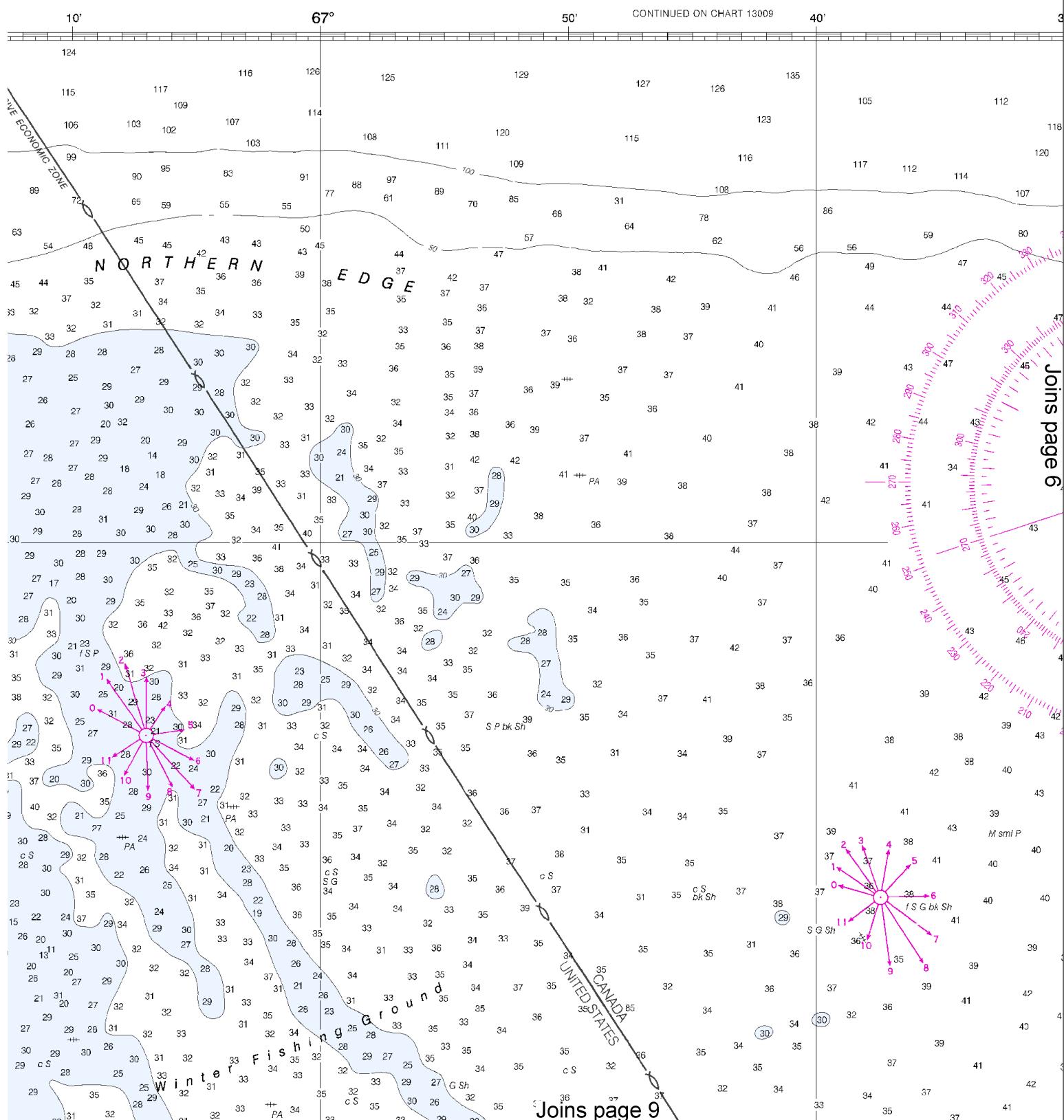
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



4

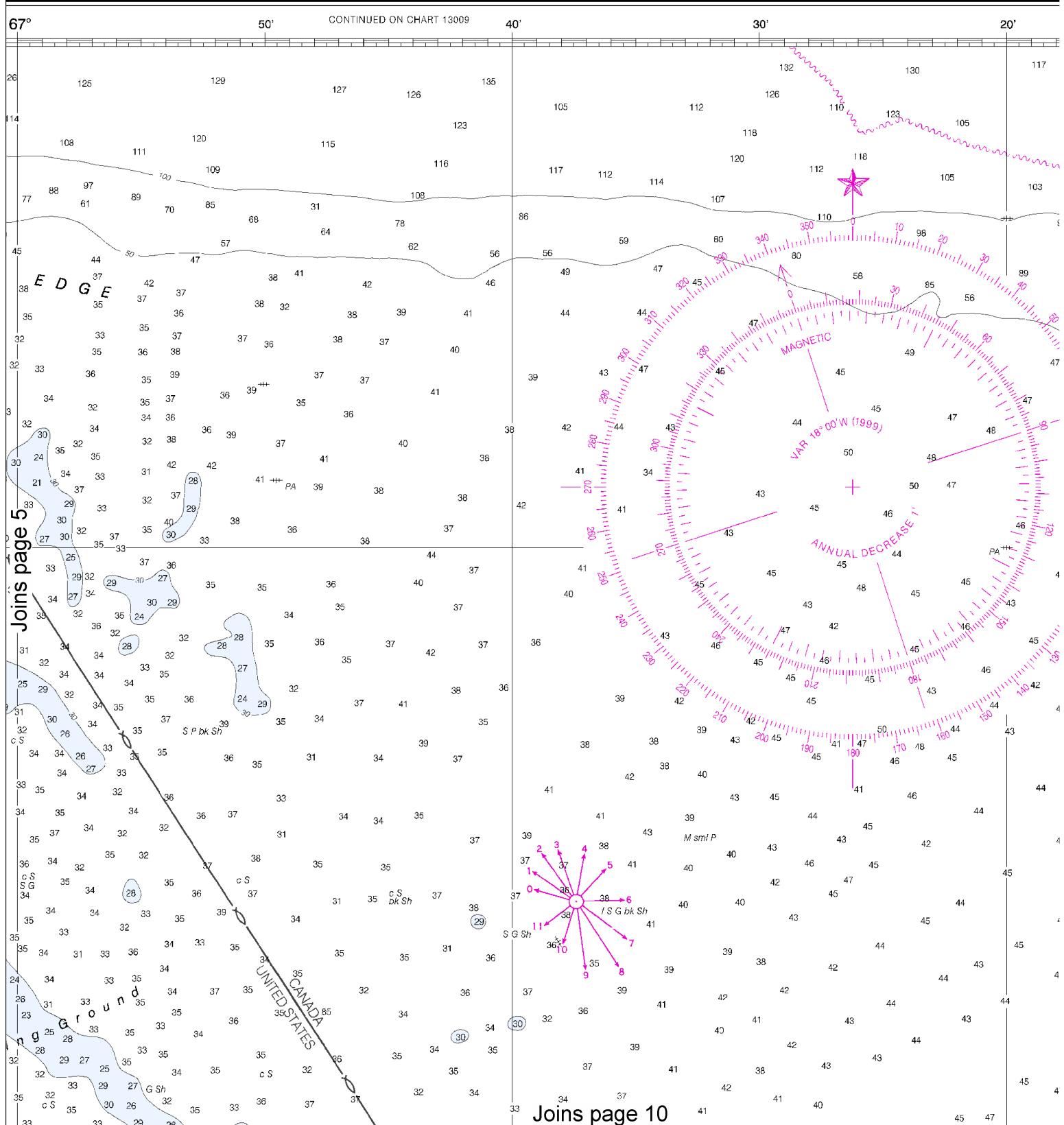


10



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.

The new scale is 1:293333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

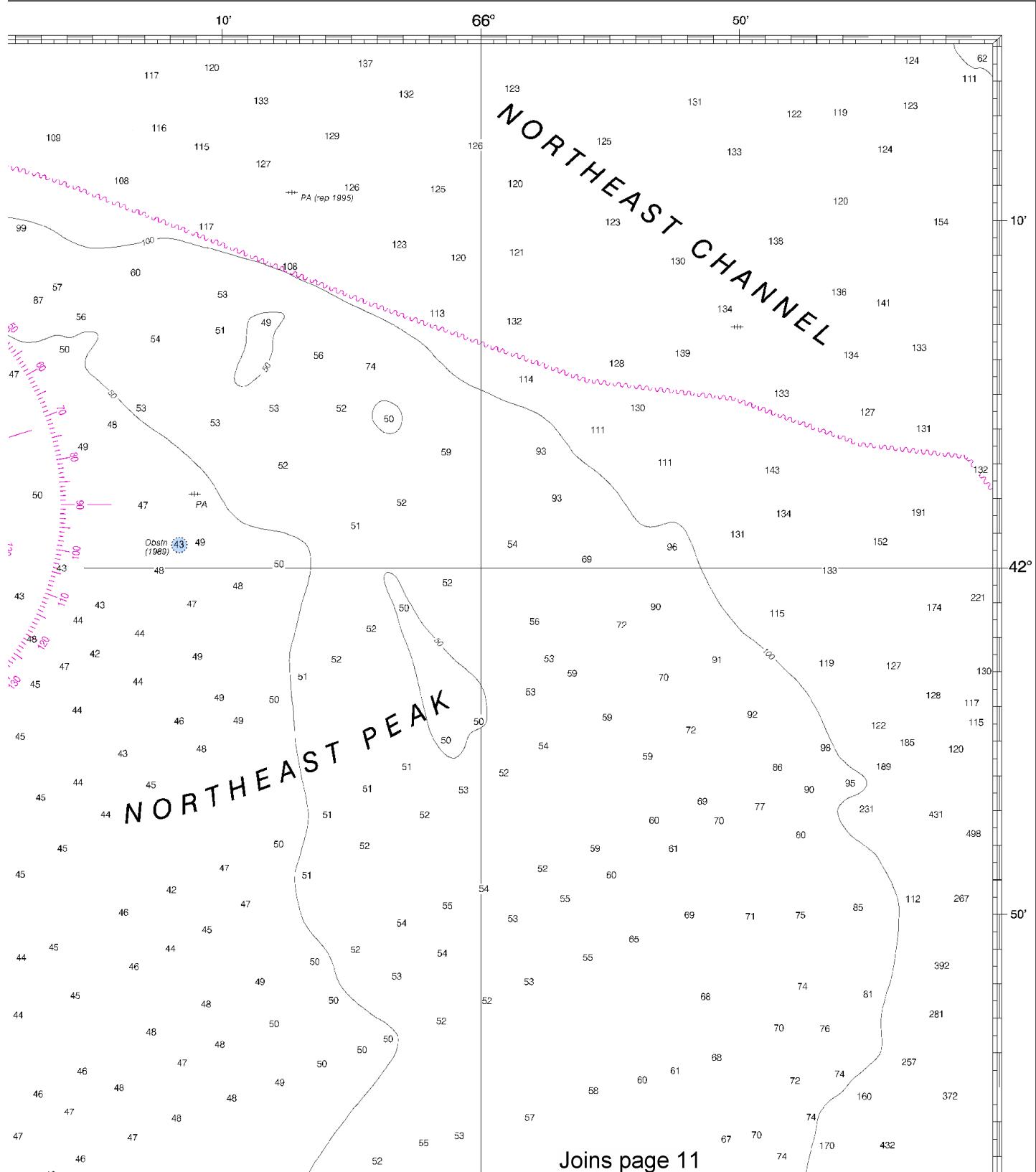


SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 1, Panel C

13204

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,

NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,

Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

7

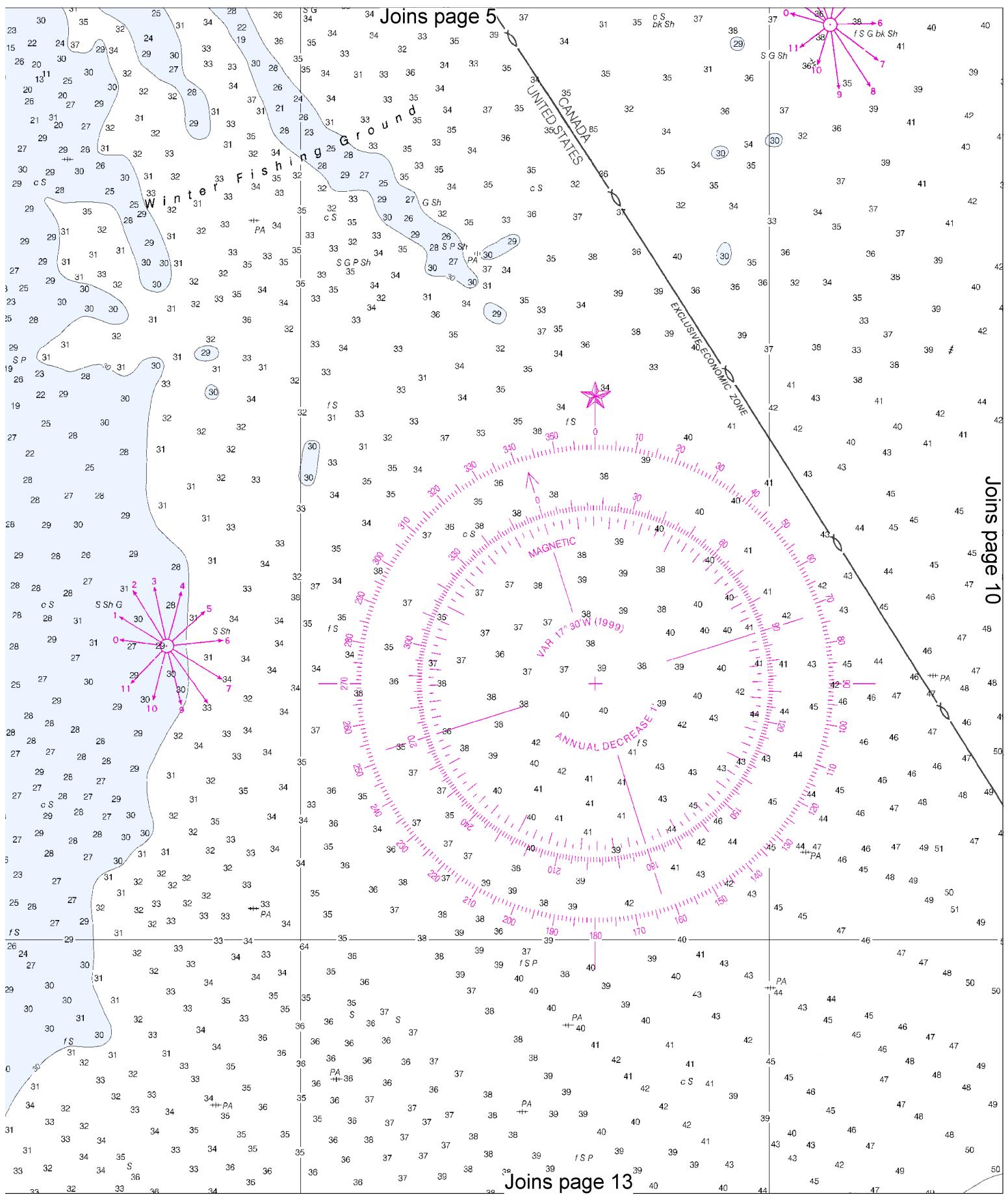
Joins part

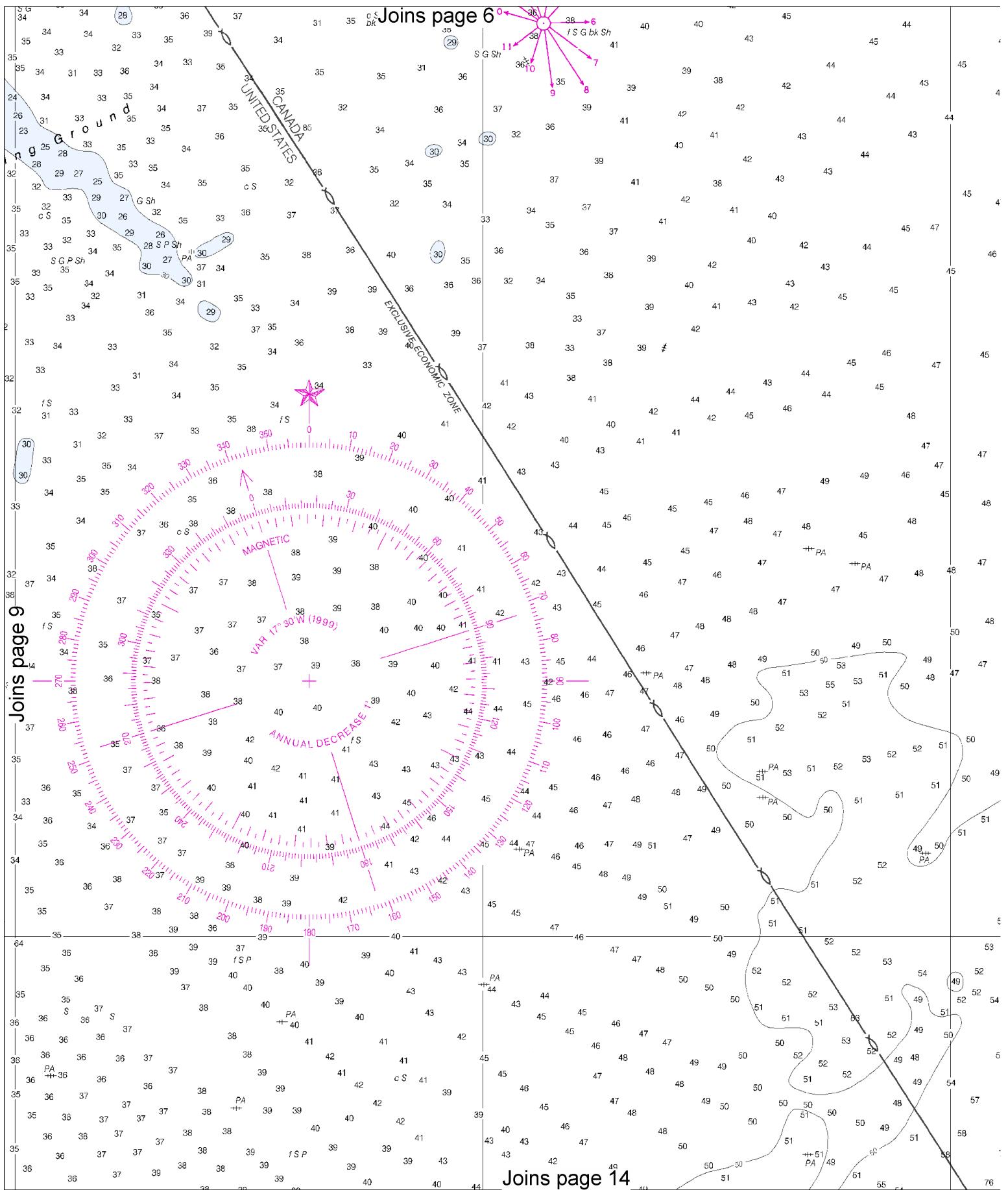
22 23
Joins page 12

COINS CHART 13203

A blue icon consisting of a vertical line with a triangle pointing upwards at the top, representing the cardinal direction North.

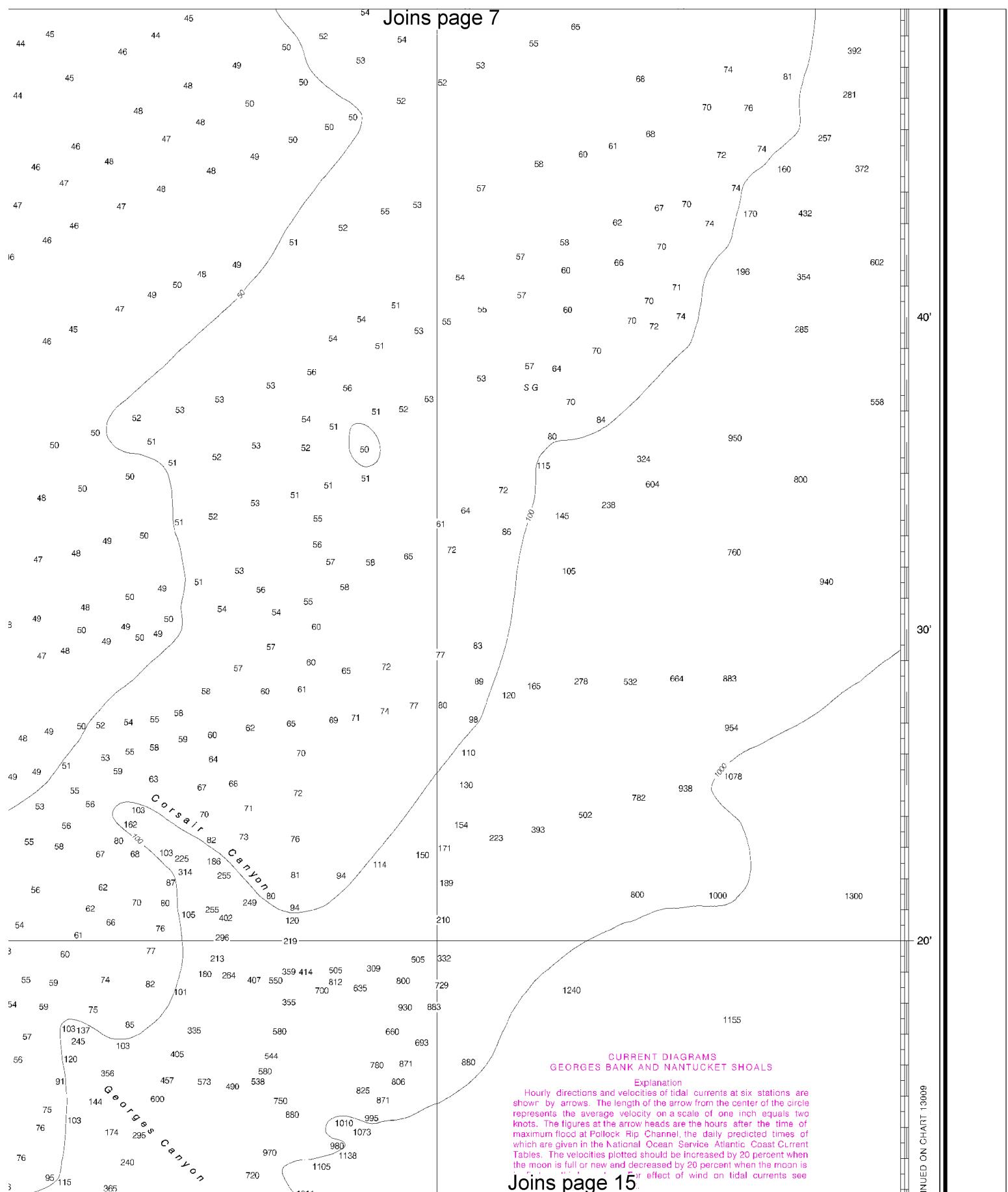
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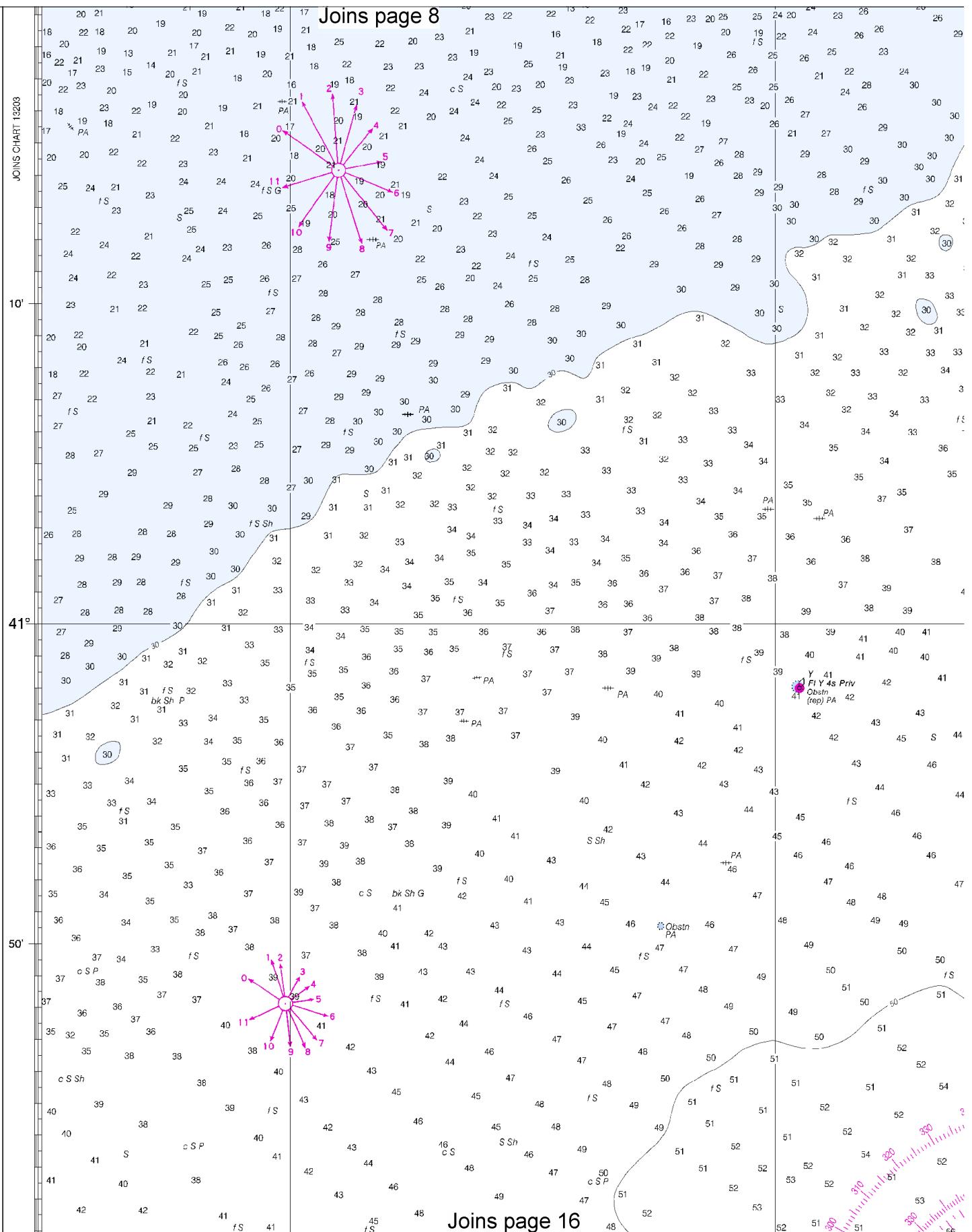
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Joins page 8

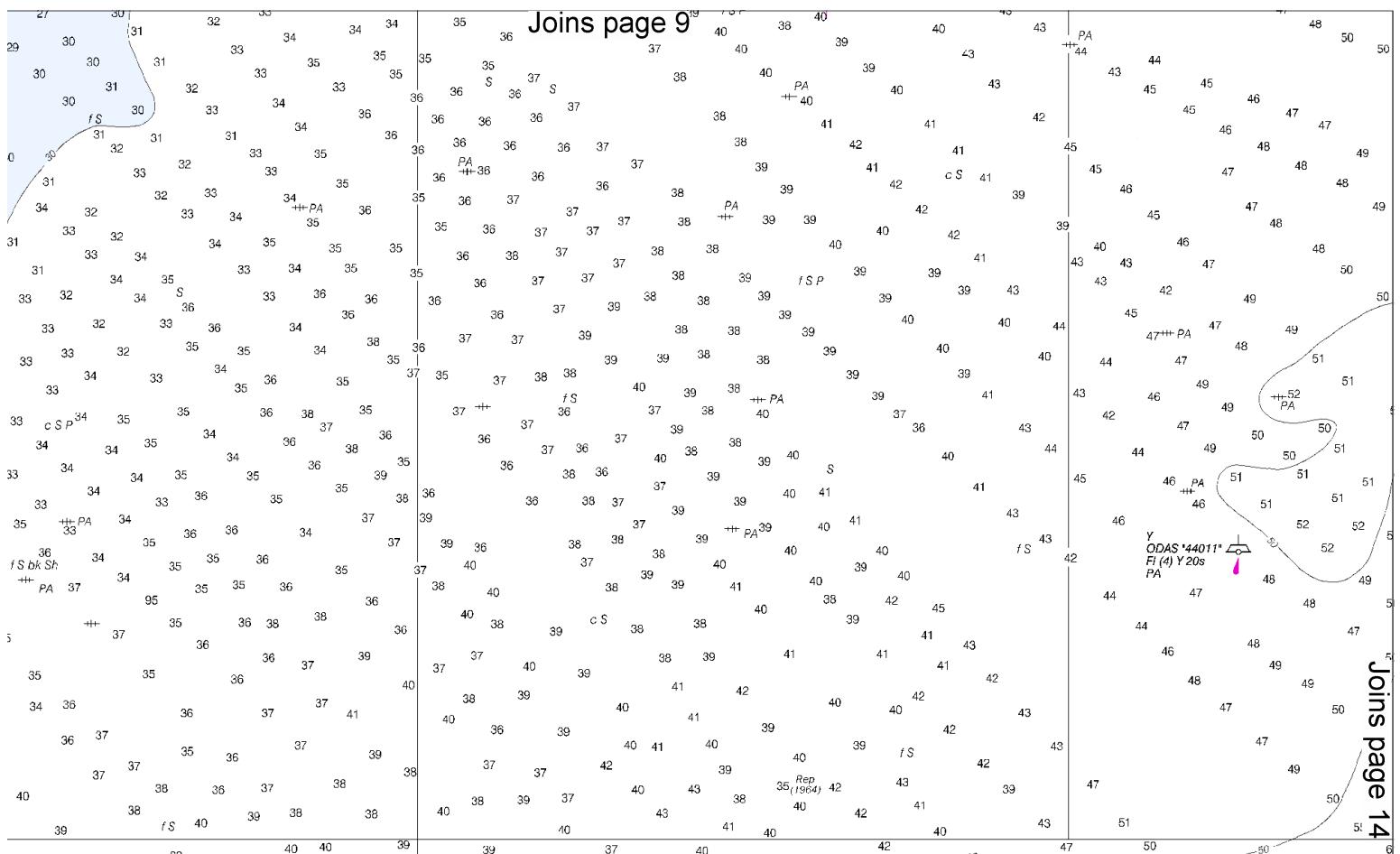
JOINS CHART 13203



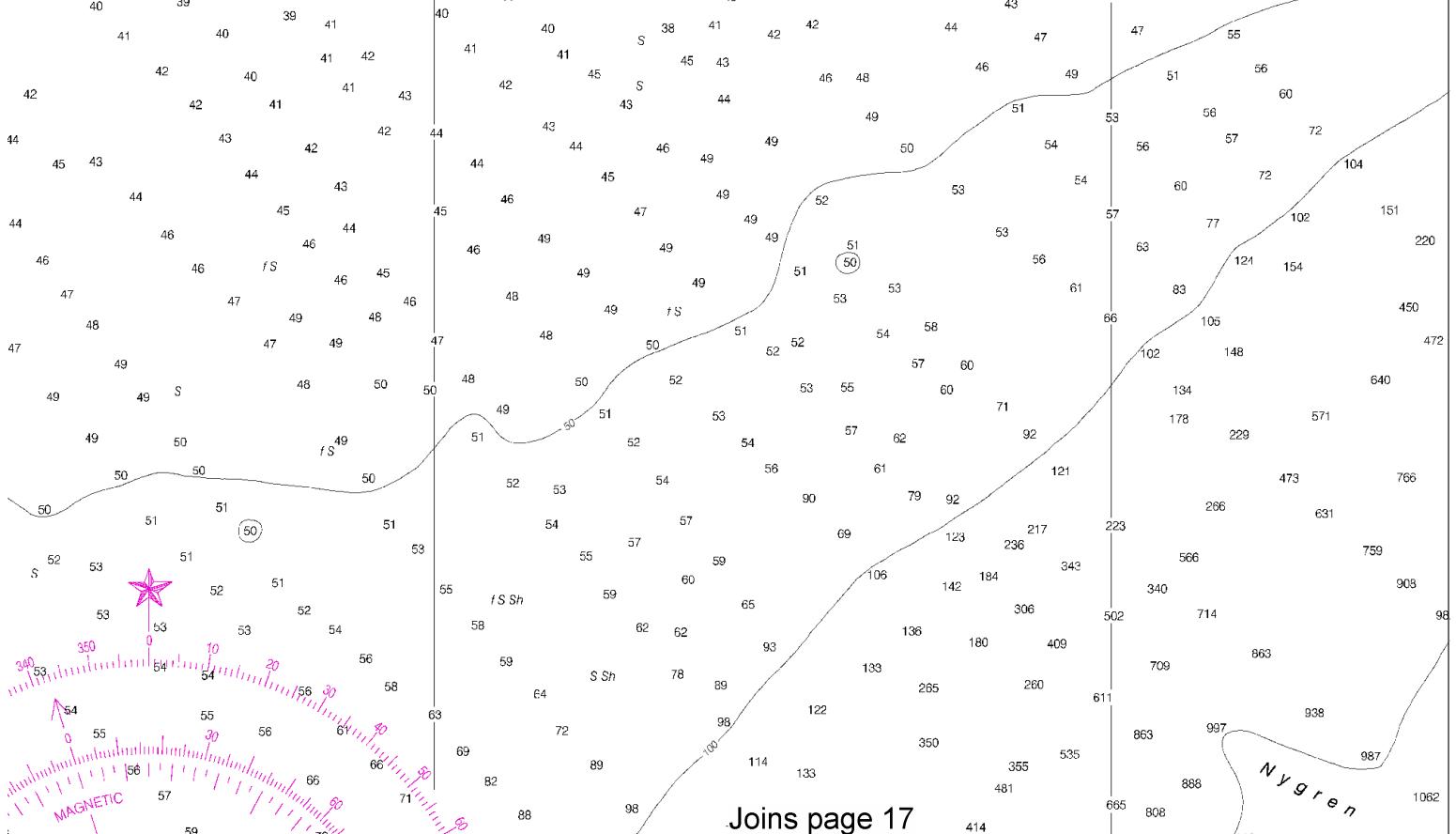
Joins page 16



Joins page 9

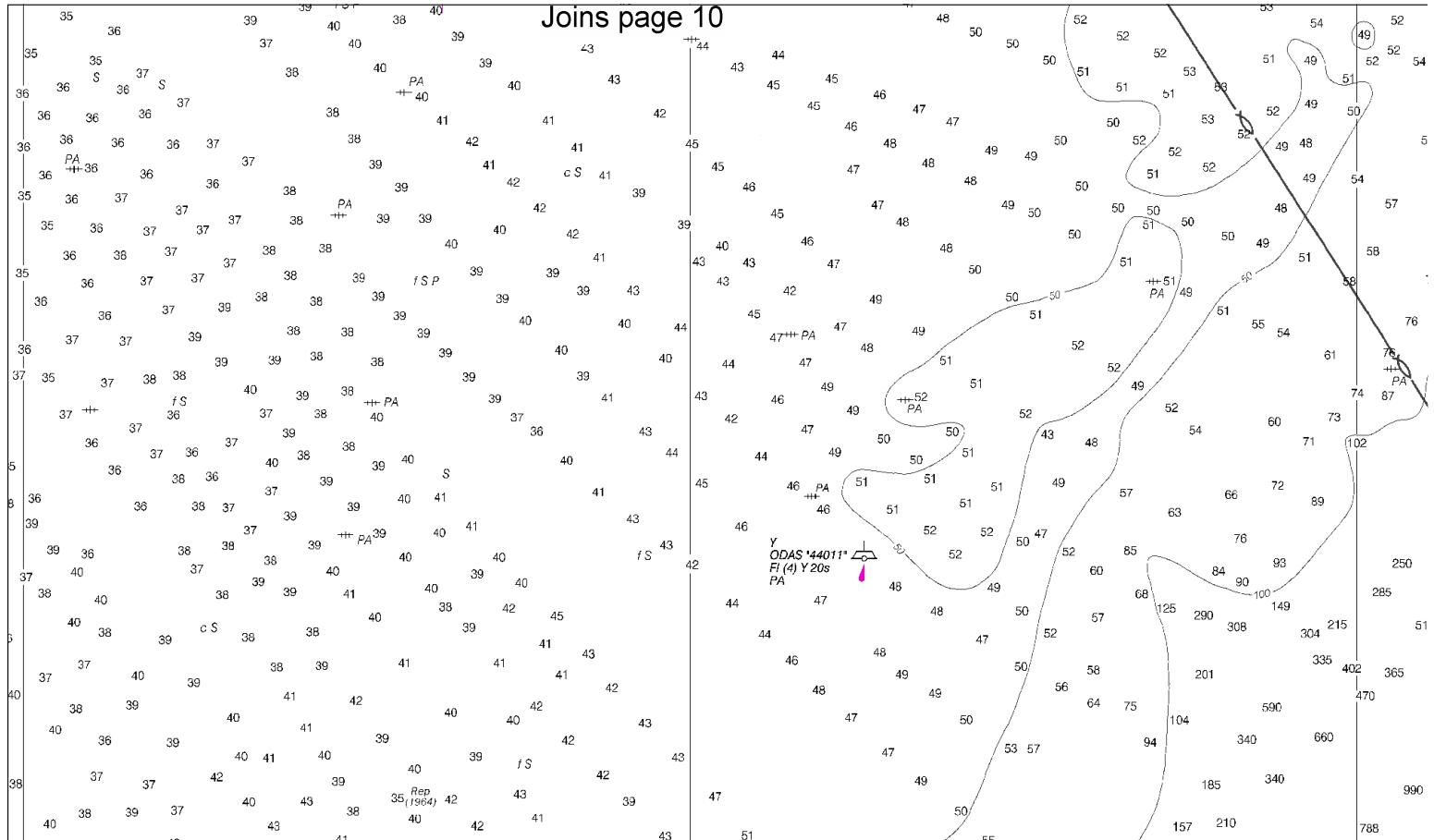


Joins page 14

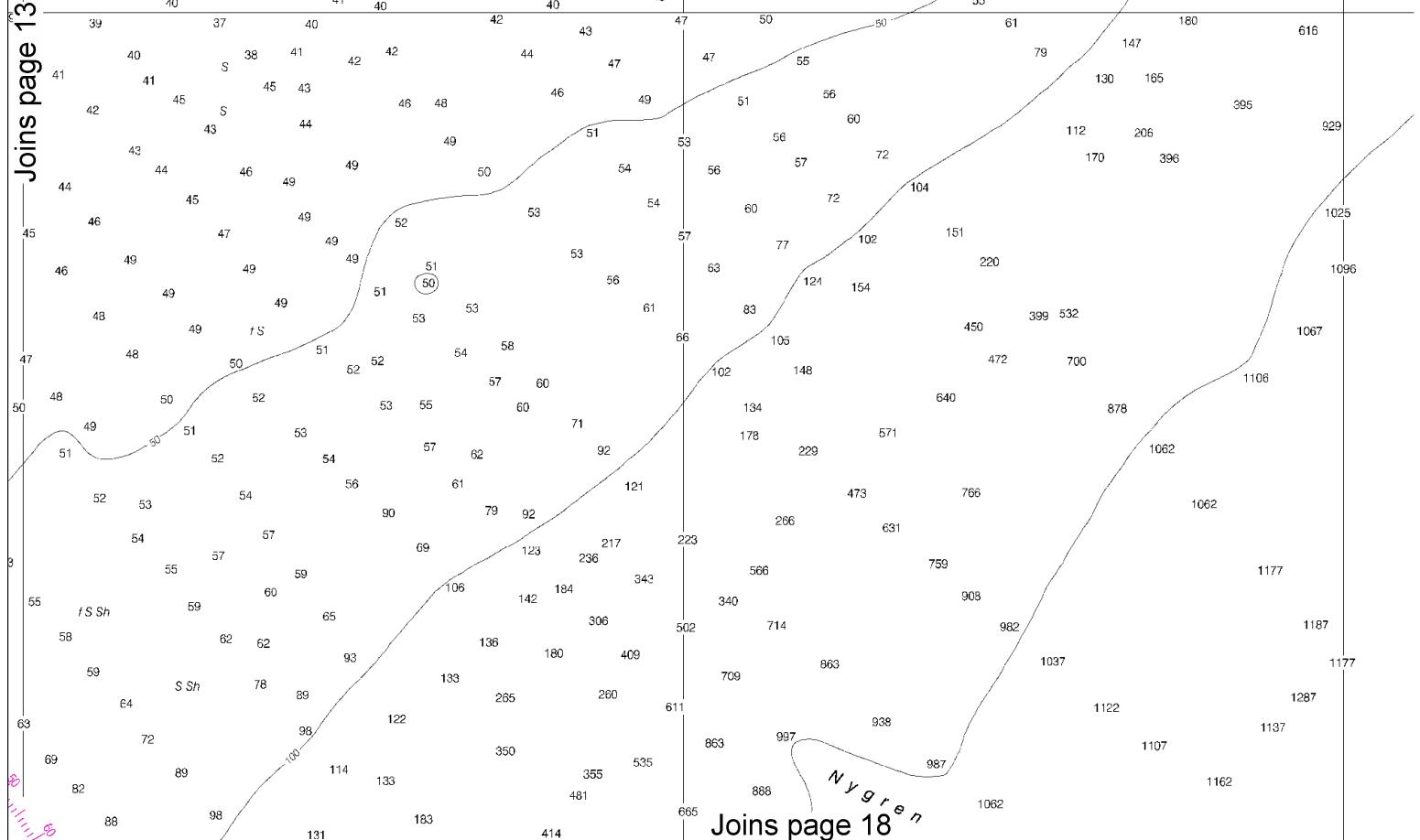


13

Joins page 10



Joins page 13

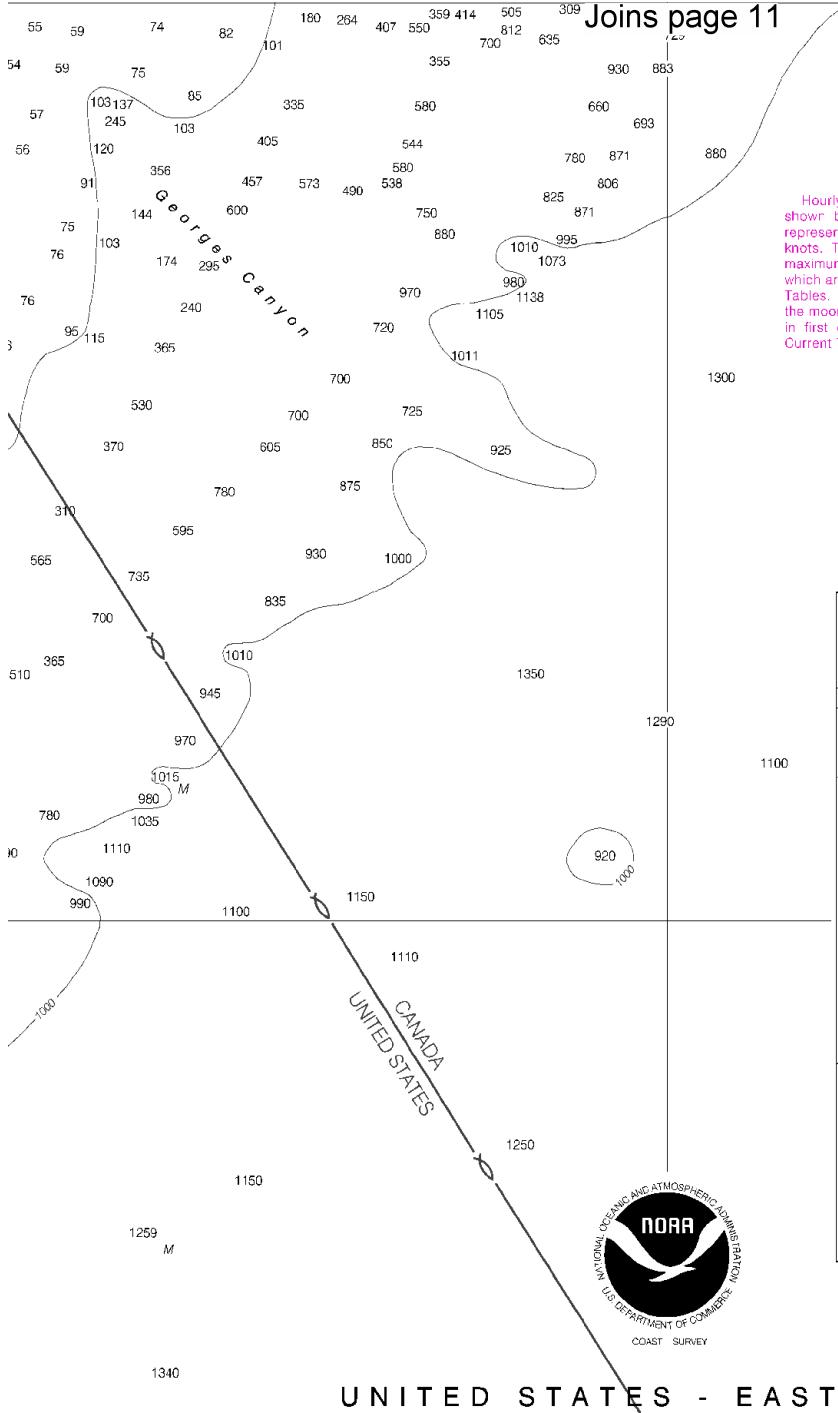


Joins page 18

14



Joins page 11



CURRENT DIAGRAMS
GEORGES BANK AND NANTUCKET SHOALS

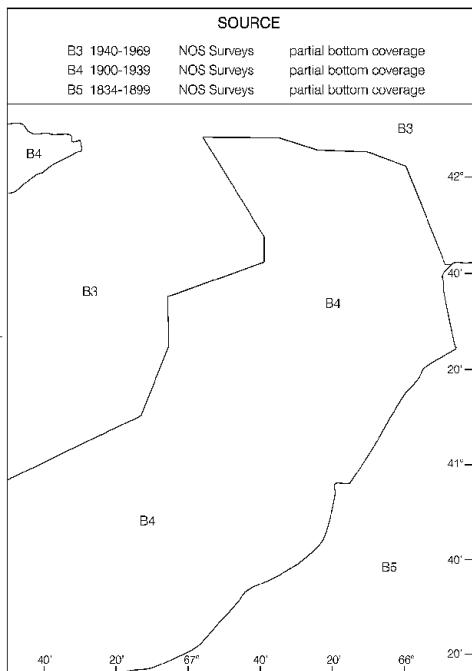
Explanation

Hourly directions and velocities of tidal currents at six stations are shown by arrows. The length of the arrow from the center of the circle represents the average velocity on a scale of one inch equals two knots. The figures at the arrow heads are the hours after the time of maximum flood at Pollock Rip Channel, the daily predicted times of which are given in the National Ocean Service Atlantic Coast Current Tables. The velocities plotted should be increased by 20 percent when the moon is full or new and decreased by 20 percent when the moon is in first or third quarters. For effect of wind on tidal currents see Current Tables, Atlantic Coast.



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

GEORGES BANK

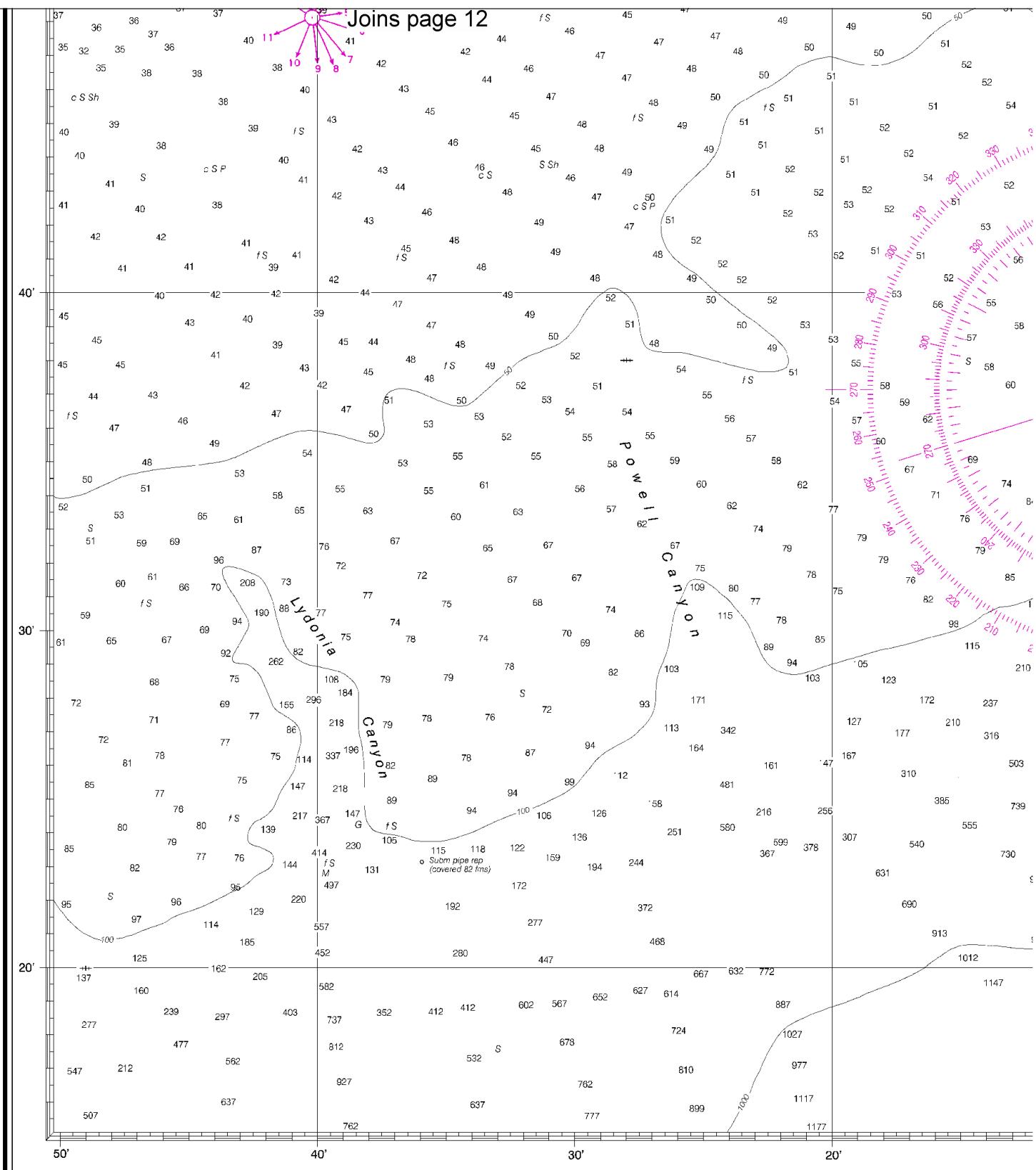
EASTERN PART

SPECIAL CHART FOR FISHING INDUSTRY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:220,000 at Lat. 41°10'
North American Datum of 1927

Joins page 19

CONTINUED ON CHART 13009



12th Ed., Aug. 14/99 ■

13204

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

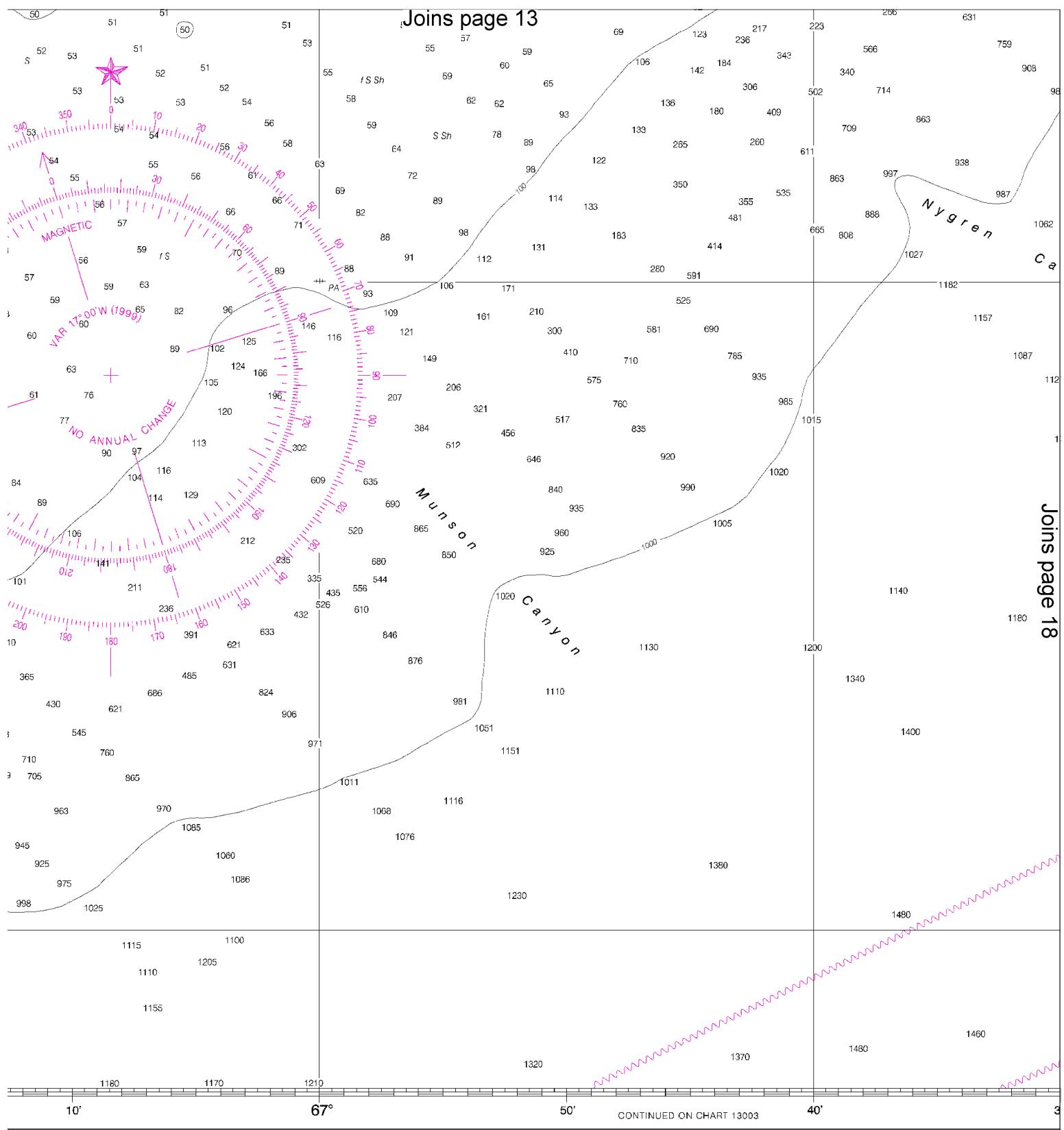
CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FA

16





ATOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

17

- Joins page 14

Joins page 17

CONTINUED ON CHART 13003

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LOR

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36
METERS	1.8	3.6	5.4	7.2	9.0	10.8

18



JOINS PAGE 15 GEORGES BANK

EASTERN PART

1250

SPECIAL CHART FOR FISHING INDUSTRY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:220,000 at Lat. 41°10'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

40'

30'

20'

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

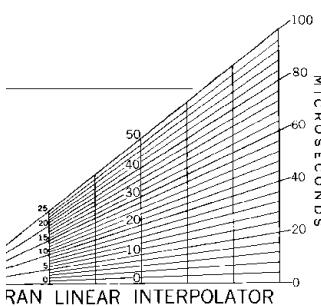
LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz
USE REPETITION INTERVAL
5930 59,300 Microseconds
9960 99,600 Microseconds
TATION TYPE DESIGNATORS. (No: individual station letter designators).
M Master
W Secondary
X Secondary
Y Secondary
Z Secondary
XAMPLE: 9960 W

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency or others should not be used on this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on altitudes in inshore waters.
The use of rates 5930-X and 5930-Y provides the most accurate positioning on Georges Bank.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.



6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			

Georges Bank, Eastern Part

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS-SCALE 1:220,000

13204
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean High Water	Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Georges Shoal (41°42'N/67°46'W)	feet 4.5	feet 4.3	feet 0.1	feet -2.5	

(799)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aerautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
AI alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	IQ isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mlo	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Re Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Brn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Dys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Frk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gra grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstrn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
② Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

POLLUTION REPORTS

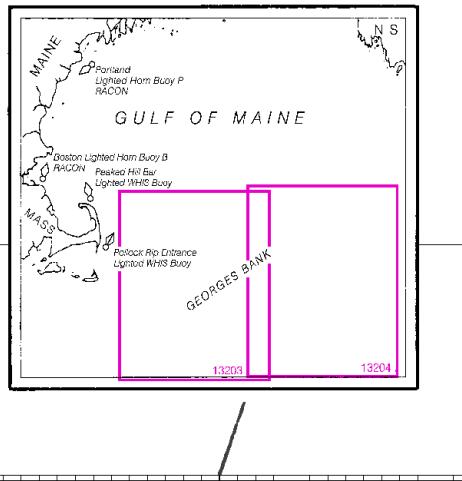
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-422-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



ED NO. 12

NSN 764201401044
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
NSN 764201401044
NSN 764201401044

19

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

- Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
- Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
- Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
- Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
- Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
- Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

- Coast Guard Group Woods Hole** – 508-457-3214
- Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 508-548-5151
- Coast Guard Chatham** – 508-945-0164
- Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.